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United States Patent [19]

Kargol et al.

F

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5,492,662

Date of Patent:

Feb. 20, 1996

| [54] | PROCESS FOR FORMING MULTIPLE |
|------|--------------------------------|
| | DENSITY BODY FROM FIBROUS |
| | POLYMERIC MATERIAL AND VEHICLE |
| | SEAT COMPONENT FORMED THEREBY |

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[21] Appl. No.: 324,219

[22] Filed: Oct. 17, 1994

[51] Int. CL⁶ B29C 59/02 5/474; 297/452.48; 297/DIG. 2; 425/356; 428/171; 428/218

264/125, 318; 428/171, 218; 5/474; 425/356; 297/452.21, 452.27, 452.29, 452.37, 452.48,

(56)References Cited

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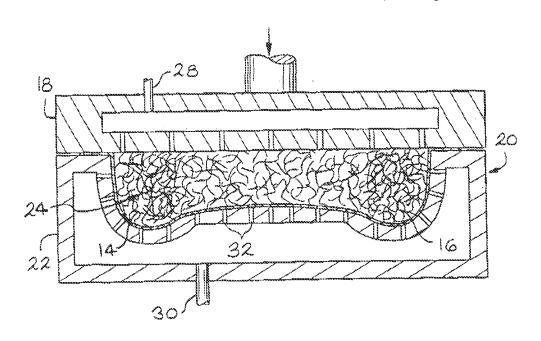
Primary Examiner-Robert A. Dawson Assistant Examiner-Kenneth M. Jones

Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Harness, Dickey & Pierce

ABSTRACT

An improved method of making a more counfortable and easily recyclable body for a vehicle seat component using thermoplastic polymeric übers is described. This method produces a body of thermoplastic polymeric fibers consisting of zones of different densities.

2 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



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0 344 365 A2

(2)

EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG

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(3) Int. CL4: A47C 27/12 , D04H 1/00

2 Anmeldetag: 16,12.68

Priorität: 28.05.88 DE 3818252

- (a) Veröffentlichungstag der Anmeldung: 08.12.69 Petentblatt 89/49
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 AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE
- Anmeiden Johann Borgers GmbH. & Co. KG Stenerner Weg
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Poisterteil für Sitz-, Liegemöbel od.dgl.

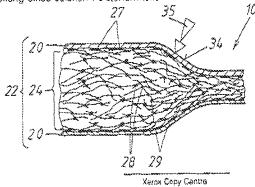
(9) Ein Polsterteil besteht aus einer Füllung, die ein Viles beinhaltet, um welche herum ein- oder beidseitig ein Bezugstoff gelegt ist. Um ein preiswertes, formstabiles Produkt mit guten Stützeigenschaften zu erstellen, wird vorgeschlägen, die Füllung aus einem sogenanntan voluminösen Vilesstoff zu bilden, worin Bindefasern aus thermofusionsfähigem Werkstoff sich befinden. Dieser Bindefaser-Vliesstoff wird mit dem Bezugstoff zu einem baueinheitlichen Polsterformtell preägeformt und dabei wenigstens bereichsweise ein Relief auf seiner Schauseite erzeugt. Gemäß dem Reliefprofil sind im Inneren des Vilesstoffs die Bindefasern deformiert und sowohl untereinander als auch mit dem Bezugstoff thermofusionien, wodurch das Relief im Polsterformteil bleibend fixiert ist. Dazu wird auch ein besonderes Verlahren zur Herstellung eines solchen Polsterformteils

U vorgeschlagen.

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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(51)Int.Cl.

(22)Date of filing:

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(21)Application number: 08-289973

2888/3

31.10.1996

(71)Applicant: ITOKI CREBIO CORP

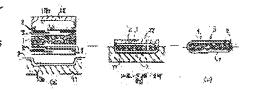
(72)Inventor: FUKUHARA ATSUSHI

FUJIMOTO MASATAKA MATSUMOTO HIROICHI

(54) CUSHION BASE MATERIAL AS WELL AS CUSHIONING MATERIAL AND ITS MANUFACTURE (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To simply manufacture a cushioning material of a shape having a round corner without becoming sweaty and without deteriorating cushioning performance.

SOLUTION: Outer layers 2 formed of blended cotton made of polyester resin fiber having small thickness than that of fiber of a fiber assembly core 1 are superposed on upper and lower surfaces of the core 1 having a cubic structure including cushioning properties by three-dimensionally entangling fibers of suitable lengths and made of polyester resin via polyester hot melt sheets 3. Then, a skin material 7 is superposed on a lower surface of the lower layer 2 via the sheet 3. Thereafter, this superposed material is heated, compressed and then cooled in molds 11, 12 having cavities 10a, 10b of predetermined cushioning material shape, and removed from the molds.



(19)日本國特許庁 (JP)

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特開平10-128890

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998) 5月19日

| (51) IntCl.8 | |
|--------------|--|
| (0) (2) (0) | |

裁別記号

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B32B 5/14 A47C 27/16

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(22)出籍日

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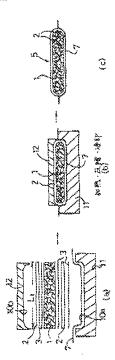
(74)代理人 并理士 石井 晚夫 (外2名)

(54) [発明の名称] クッション基体並びにクッション体及びそれらの製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 蒸れず、且つクッション性能が劣化せず、角部分の丸みを有する形状のクッション体6を簡単に製造できるようにする。

【解決手段】ボリエステル樹脂からなる適宜異さの繊維を三次元的に交給させてクッション性を有する立体構造の繊維集合体コア1の上下面に、ボリエステル系ホットメルトシート3、3を介して前記繊維集合体コアの繊維より細い太さのボリエステル樹脂繊維等からなる混紡綿材製の外層体2、2を重ね、次いで下方の外層体2の下表面にボリエステル系ホットメルトシート3を介して表皮体7を重ね、次いで、前配重ね合わせたものを所定のクッション体形状のキャビティ10a、10bを有する成形金型11、12にて加熱・圧縮後冷却させて取り出す。



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(51)Int.CI.

B68G 7/00

(21)Application number: 07-214092

(71)Applicant : ACHILLES CORP

(22)Date of filing:

31.07.1995

(72)Inventor: OI TAKASHI

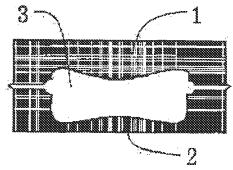
MOGI TADAO EMORI HIROAKI

(54) METHOD FOR MOLDING CUSHION BODY

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To desirably form a cushion body without deteriorating cushioning property, air permeability, feel, etc., by a method wherein a synthetic resin fiber collective body is heated to soften it at such a temperature that fibers are not melted into a single body or are not connected to each other, and the body is placed between upper and lower dies, which are being cooled, to form the body into a predetermined

SOLUTION: For forming a cushion body, an upper and lower dies 1, 2 are used as a mold add a synthetic resin fiber collective body 3 is placed on the lower die 2 and the dies are clamped, following which the body is taken out of the dies to obtain a cushion body formed into a desired shape. In such molding method, the body 3 is softened by heating it at such a temperature that fibers are not melted into a single body or are not connected to each other and thereafter the body is placed between the dies 1, 2 which are in a cooled state and the dies are clamped to give form to the body and a variation in bulk density of principal portions of the body before and



after the shape formation is 15% or less. As the body, resins having relatively high melting points such as polyester, polyamide are used.

(19) 日本国等新庁 (JP) (12) 公開特許公報 (A)

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(43)公開日 平成9年(1997)2月10日

(51)IntCl.*

28別配号 庁内整理番号

FI

技術表示箇所

B68G 7/00

B68G 7/00

審査翻求 未酬求 請求項の数2 FD (全 4 頁)

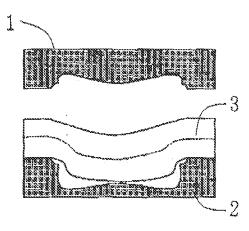
| | 33 | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| (21) 出線番号 | 特篡平7-214092 | (71) 出版人 | 000000077 |
| | | | アキレス株式会社 |
| (22)出羅日 | 平成7年(1995)7月31日 | | 東京都新宿区大京町22番地の5 |
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(54) 【発明の名称】 クッション体の成形方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 合成樹脂繊維集合体のクッション性、通気 性、風合い等を損なうこと無く賦形し、クッション体を 成形する。

【解決手段】 合成樹脂繊維集合体を予め加熱してお き、上下型間に載置し、合成樹脂繊維集合体の嵩密度交 化が15%以下に成るように賦形することを特徴とする クッション体の成形方法。



(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

- (43) Date of publication: 27.02.2002 Bulletin 2002/09
- (\$1) Int CL7: D04H 3/16
- (21) Application number: 01850141.1
- (22) Date of filing: 14,08,2001
- (84) Designated Contracting States:

 AT BE CHICY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
 MC NL PT SE TR

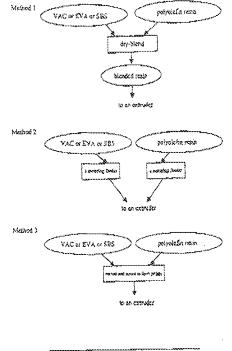
 Designated Extension States:

 AL LT LV MK RO SI
- (30) Priority: 16.08.2000 JP 2000246907
- (71) Applicant: Ein Kohsen Co., Ltd. Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo (JP)

- (72) Inventors:
 - Nishibori, Sadao
 Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo (JP)
 - Nakamura, Yuichiro
 Motosu-gun, Gifu (JP)
- (74) Representativa: Andersson, Per Rune Albihns Göteborg AB Box 142 401 22 Göteborg (SE)
- (54) Resin molded article having a spring structure and method of producing this resin molded article
- (57) There is provided a molded article which has high shock absorbing capability and load capacity. A resin molded article having a spring structure comprises a three-dimensional structure with voids, which is

formed by entwining and gathering adjacent ones of random loops or curls of solld and/or hollow continuous filaments and/or short filements made from a mixture of a polyolefin resin and VAC, EVA or SBS.

FIG. 1



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(51)Int.Cl.

F16F 7/00 A47C 27/12 829C 69/00 B68G 5/00 // B29K105:04 B29K105:08 B29L 31:00

(21)Application number: 06-198393

(71)Applicant: NHK SPRING CO LTD

TOYOBO CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

23.08.1994

(72)Inventor: EBIHARA TAKASHI

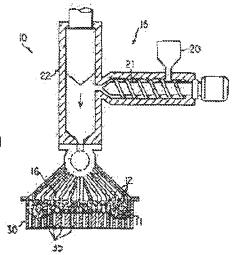
MOTOI KAZUHIKO ISODA HIDEO

(54) FIBER CUSHION BODY AND MANUFACTUER THEREOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a cushion body which has good air permeability to be hardly getting musty, and which can be formed in a designated shape by a simple manufacturing process.

CONSTITUTION: While thermoplastic resin or thermoplastic elastic resin where a foaming agent is contained is heated to a temperature higher than the softening temperature and lower than the resolving temperature of the foaming agent, it is extracted to be fibrous by fixed quantity continuously from a nozzle part 16 of an extruder 15 into a mold 30, and discharged continuous fiber 12 is bent at random in the inside of the mold 30 and the contact parts between fibers are mutually fused. After that, the continuous fiber 12 is heated to a temperature above the resolving temperature of the foaming agent in the mold 30 to be foamed, whereby the continuous fiber 12 is expanded so that the interior of the mold 30 is filled with the fiber and formed into a three dimensional form according to the inner surface shape of the mold 30. After the mold 30 is cooled, the fiber is removed from the mold so as to obtain a fiber cushion body.



(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平8-61410

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| (51) Int.Cl.* | 識別記号 | 庁內整理番号 | FΙ | 技術表示實所 |
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| F16F 7/00 | В | | | 20010 2000 |
| A47C 27/12 | В | | | |
| B29C 69/00 | | 2126-4F | | |
| B 6 8 G 5/00 | | | | |
| # B 2 9 K 105:04 | | | | |
| | | 求競查等 | 未請求 請求 | マ項の数8 OL (全 7 頁) 競終質に続く |
| (21)出願番号 | 特顯平6-198393 | | (71)出願 | Å 00000/4640 |
| | | | | 日本発条株式会社 |
| (22)出頭日 | 平成6年(1994)8月 | 1238 | | 神奈川県横浜市金沢区福浦3丁目10番地 |
| | | | (71)出題。 | C 000003160 |
| | | | | 東洋紡績株式会社 |
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| | | | (72)発明。 | 等 梅老原 隆 |
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| | | | | 日本発条株式会社内 |
| | | | (72)発明報 | 资 許差 和彦 |
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| | | | | 最終更に続く |

(S4) 【発明の名称】 総維系クッション体とその製造方法

(57) [要約]

【目的】通気性が良くて蒸れにくく、簡単な製造工程に よって所定の形状に成形することが可能なクッション体 を得ることが主たる目的である。

【構成】発泡剤を含ませた勢可塑性樹脂または熱可塑性 弾性樹脂を、軟化点よりも高くかつ発泡剤の分解温度よ りも低い温度に加熱した状態で、押出し機15のノズル 部16からモールド30内に繊維状に一定量連続的に押 出すとともに、吐出された連続繊維12をモールド30 の内部でランダムに曲がりくねらせかつ繊維同志の接触 都を互いに融着させる。その後、閉鎖されたモールド3 の内部で上配運候繊維12を上記発泡剤の分解温度以 上の温度に加熱し、発泡させることによって、連続繊維 12を膨脹させてモールド30の内部に充満させかつモールド30の内面形状に応じた立体形状に成形する。そ してモールド30を冷却したのち説型することにより、 繊維系クッション体を得る。

